relaxing the registration criteria which would allow resumption of import of drugs and pharmaceuticals from India.

Shortage of coal in thermal power plants in Maharashtra

1391. SHRI SATISH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether thermal power plants particularly in Maharashtra are experiencing acute shortage of coal;

(b) if so, the approved monthly requirement of coal vis-a-vis actual supplies, month-wise, for the last one year in comparison to the corresponding period prior to that by the power plants;

(c) steps proposed for adequate and regular supply of coal to power plants in Maharashtra;

(d) number of linkage coal supply cases pending with CIL for Maharashtra and number of cases cleared and details thereof; and

(e) quantity and projection of coal requirement by Maharashtra power units for next five years and arrangements made for meeting the requirements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b) Power house-wise demand is assessed by the Central Electricity Authority for the whole year. However, prorata supplies required to be made to thermal power stations for Maharashtra for the period April-October, 1995 as compared to the same period last year is as under:—

(Figure in '000 tonnes)

	Data provisional
April-October 1994	12736.8
April-October 1995	15591.0

Month-wise despatches of coal to power stations of Maharashtra during the period April-October 1994 and April-October 1995 are as under:—

(Figures in '000 tonnes)
Data provisional

	Despatches	
	1994	1995
April	2051	2039
May	2169	2269
June	1905	2011
July	1644	1919
August	1522	2122
September	1736	1673
October	2042	2035
TOTAL	13069	14068

The above table indicates that despatches during the current year so far has been more than the despatches last year though they are somewhat short of the targets.

(c) Supply of coal to the power stations including those in Maharashtra are given highest priority and the same is monitored regularly by an inter-ministerial Committee. Appropriate corrective action is taken to step up coal supplies whenever necessary.

(d) During the period April-October 1995, 94 cases of consumers in Maharashtra have been given coal linkages. Out of 81 cases pending in CIL for sanction of linkage for non-core sector consumers, 38 applications are found to be deficient in certain respects. CIL have advised them to furnish the required information after which those cases will be processed.

(e) The coal requirements of the individual power-houses are assessed by the Central Electricity Authority on yearly basis based on power generation programme and within the overall coal demand for power sector assessed by the Planning Commission. As such, the requirements of coal for the power houses including those located in

Maharashtra for the year 1996-97 and thereafter have not been indicated by the Central Electricity Authority. However the coal companies are in a position to supply coal for the next five years to the existing power stations in Maharashtra as per the long term linkages which have been accorded to them.

कच्छ क्षेत्र में प्रोमोशनल ड्रिलिंग

1392. **श्री गोपाल सिंह जी० सोलंकी:** क्या **कोयला** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) गुजरात के कच्छ क्षेत्र में शुरू की गयी प्रोमोशनल ड्रिलिंग के क्या परिणाम निकले हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इन क्षेत्रों में बड़ी मात्रा में लिग्नाइट उपलब्ध है; और

(ग) क्या इन क्षेत्रों में उपलब्ध लिग्नाइट की विदेशों में बहुत ज्यादा मांग है?

कोयला मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदीश टाइटलर): (क) से (ग) भारतीय भू-सर्वेक्षण द्वारा क्षेत्रीय अन्वेषण के दौरान गुजरात के कच्छ क्षेत्र में (जो कि सभी कच्छ जिले में है) लिग्नाइट के 28.48 मिलियन टन भंडार स्थापित किये गये हैं।

Landless Agricultural Labourers in the Country

1393. CHAUDHARY HARMOHAN SINGH:
SHRI NAGMANI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) what is the State-wise number of landless agricultural labourers in the country;

(b) whether Government propose to introduce any scheme for the welfare of landless agricultural labourers in the country; and

(c) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) A Statement is enclosed. (*See* below)

(b) and (c) The Government are implementing a number of poverty alleviation and employment generation schemes like IRDP, JRY, EAS, IAY, TRYSEM, DWCRA etc., which are designed especially to benefit rural poor including landless agricultural labourers. During the VIIIth Plan, outlay for rural development is Rs. 30,000 crore as against Rs. 10,650 crore during the previous plan period.

Statement

S. No.	State/U.T.	No. of Agricultural Labourers (1991 Census)
	INDIA	74,597,744 (excluding J&K)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11,625,159
2.	Assam	844,964
3.	Bihar	9,512,892
4.	Gujarat	3,230,547
5.	Haryana	896,782
6.	Himachal Pradesh	58,668
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	—
8.	Karnataka	4,999,959
9.	Kerala	2,120,452
10.	Madhya Pradesh	5,863,029
11.	Maharashtra	8,313,223
12.	Manipur	47,350
13.	Meghalaya	89,492
14.	Nagaland	7,223
15.	Orissa	2,976,750
16.	Punjab	1,452,828
17.	Rajasthan	1,391,670
18.	Sikkim	12,851
19.	Tamil Nadu	7,896,295
20.	Tripura	187,538
21.	Uttar Pradesh	7,833,258
22.	West Bengal	5,055,478
23.	A & N Islands	4,989
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	20,054
25.	Chandigarh	1,642
26.	D & N Haveli	6,233
27.	Delhi	25,195
28.	Goa	35,284
29.	Daman & Diu	1,199
30.	Lakshdweep	—
31.	Mizoram	9,527
32.	Pondicherry	77,203